













## The Metropolitan Solution

The civil rights movement in the United States did not begin with the Warren Court's opinions on school desegregation. But those opinions, affecting as they did one of the most sensitive areas of racial contact, set off a chain of events and a trend of opinion that went far beyond the simple question of whether a black child might sit beside a white in school.

Similarly, the ruling of Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr., ordering the school district of Richmond, Va., to be merged with those of two adjoining suburban counties will, if sustained by the Nixon court, have effects that go far beyond linking the schools of the inner city with those of the suburbs. The primary impact will be to mingle the students of schools which were previously predominantly black with predominantly white, because they were situated in neighborhoods that had that racial cast. But it will also affect the funding and control of schools, and move, markedly, toward metropolitan solutions for the ills of American cities.

The characteristic foundation of the American public school system is the local district and the local property tax. The property tax, as a basis for school support, has already been attacked in a California court decision. The "neighborhood" school district is now attacked by Judge Merhige. Together, these trends could result in an entirely new basis for the public schools or at least a sharp increase of present state responsibilities in that field.

But it might also well move toward metropolitan solutions for such urban problems as the flight of individual and corporate taxpayers from the high costs of city gov-

ernment, and a reorientation of transit facilities. For busing is essential if school districts are widened, and it would doubtless be more efficient in many cases to improve mass transportation generally between city and suburbs than to set up a bus system for schools alone.

There are sure to be many objections to the implications of the Richmond decision. Not only will the largely white suburbanites object to be followed out of the city by the problems they sought to escape, but the larger districts will dilute not only racial predominance in the schools but local influence in the school systems. This will also be resented by, among others, the blacks who have won preponderant influence in ghetto schools.

Efforts to break up the ghettos by scattering low-cost housing projects in middle-income and high-rent areas, have already encountered opposition not only from the original residents, but from ghetto residents who believe that what is needed is not to eradicate the ghettos, but to improve them, leaving the racial complexion of the various city neighborhoods unchanged. The friction between two black organizations—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and NEGRO (National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization) is over the NAACP's endorsement of scatter-site housing.

Thus there is no single, universally accepted path, either to sound racial relations or the cure of the city ailments so closely associated with that problem. But there is movement, there is innovative thinking and action. And therefore there is hope, amid the crowding confusions and conflict.

## The 'New' Muskie and the War

Sen. Edmund Muskie is cautious, indecisive, noncommittal, even a little bland, as we all know because for more than a year the political commentators have been telling us so. So how do you explain the fervor with which he has plunged into the first week of his presidential campaign in New Hampshire, the blunt terms in which he is now talking, the almost evangelical tone? You explain it, if you are a political commentator, by proclaiming a new Muskie (as in new Nixon or new Humphrey)—a man suddenly grown bold, if not reckless, in his readiness to risk all in the early running, a man now prepared, where he wasn't before, to speak out sharply and clearly on the war and the economy and all the rest.

Well, maybe the man has changed, or maybe it's only a change in tactics that marks the difference. Whether the real Muskie is the one that caught the fancy of a lot of people in his tough, sharp television appearance at the close of the 1970 congressional campaign, or the one who disappointed most of the same people with his lackluster performance in his televised announcement of his candidacy last week, or the one now barnstorming New Hampshire—whether any of these are the real Muskie we are not prepared to say. What does strike us, however, is that when you leave style aside and examine content on just one issue, or perhaps just one crucial aspect of a vital issue, there is a refreshing realism, good sense, candor, and, yes, consistency which suggests that in a very fundamental sense Sen. Muskie hasn't changed all that much over the last four or five years, at least. As evidence, we would offer the senator's statement on Vietnam.

It begins with a confession of error—something we are not hearing all that frequently from other candidates. There can be no denying, obviously, that Mr. Muskie had quite a different view of Vietnam before, and even after, he joined Sen. Humphrey on the Democratic ticket in 1968. But so, of course, did almost all the other Democrats who are now in the presidential race; the difference is that, except for Sen. McGovern, they aren't exactly trumpeting that fact. What is even more distinctive about the position now taken by the senator from Maine, however, is his willingness now to accept out loud all the real implications of

his present policy, including the most critical implication of a policy of total American withdrawal from the war—the one that concedes that this country's capacity to control what happens next will be very nearly nil. Sen. McGovern indicated in an interview with this newspaper's editors the other day that while he was saying something of the sort as a candidate, he would not be prepared as President to say that the ultimate outcome doesn't matter—that he would think it but he wouldn't want to say it. To his credit, Sen. Muskie is saying without reservation that it cannot matter because we won't be able to influence the course of events and that the country ought to begin facing up to that.

More important, perhaps, Sen. Muskie is willing to begin bracing the American public for the possibility that the worst will happen, that as our influence diminishes, and the fate of Vietnam becomes increasingly a matter for the Vietnamese, both North and South, to settle one way or another, everything we have invested in the war will be lost—the lives, the money, the time. "All this will have no effect upon the resolution of these political probes when that time comes because it simply isn't possible for this country, powerful as it is... to settle the political problems" of Vietnam, he says. "The result when it comes may run counter to what we have been trying to do for the last five years," he adds, urging us to confront the hard fact that in this event all our efforts "would have been wasted."

This is not likely to be a popular theme. But it does have the singular merit of realism as well as of some consistency. It is interesting to note that Sen. Muskie, even while supporting the war effort in early 1968, was warning that "Neither side can expect to achieve at the conference table what it might have hoped to achieve with a military victory... each side... will have to accept some risk which it will seek to make minimal, that (a settlement) may not work out as planned."

So there is a track record here for frankness and for facing up to harsh realities and it is refreshing to find it in the face of the many glib promises now being offered of withdrawal—without pain—from the Vietnam war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Norway and the EEC

The Norwegian government has almost no alternative but to accept the community's offer substantially as it stands, or to reject it and thus break off negotiations. There can be no doubt that the government is facing a most critical decision. Jean Monnet used to advise the British: "Sign now and

negotiate later," and while this advice could not be literally followed, it is significant that all the major problems for the United Kingdom—Commonwealth sugar, New Zealand butter and fishing—have effectively been solved by being postponed, for a further decision at a later date.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

January 14, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The monetary conference at Indianapolis is divided between those who desire an exhaustive inquiry into the entire currency question by a committee appointed by the convention and those who are anxious to secure immediate legislation. A plan of co-operation with Congress to secure some legislation in the approaching extra session receives the most popular support. The commercial world wants something done without delay.

January 14, 1927

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Postmaster-General Will Hays tomorrow will announce his resignation from the Cabinet of President Harding. He will become the "Judge Landis" of the movies at a salary of \$150,000 a year. He will be the general arbitrator of the movie industry and this is made possible through President Harding's reluctant acceptance of his resignation. Mr. Hays said the reorganization of the Post Office had been completed.



## Realpolitik in Sports

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—On the eve of the February Winter Olympic Games at Sapporo, Japan, it is appropriate to consider the proposition that 1972 should be the last year in which international sporting events are divided into categories of "amateur" and "professional."

It is not time for the world to recognize how much society has evolved since the 19th century when these distinctions were initially fostered? A decision should be taken by the International Olympic Committee and all similar groups making future competitions "open" rather than restricted.

Already, as the French journalist Philippe Labro points out, many of those who will compete at Sapporo are not really amateurs in the old-fashioned sense. In Communist countries their athletic ability is financed by the state through the armed services or nationally-owned factories. In the West they are often aided by universities and clubs, by gifts from wealthy supporters or by dubious devices involving payment of travel bills.

### Different Systems

Obviously it is ridiculous for the Olympic committee to ask Communist states to change their social systems to conform to outmoded competitive standards of the West. It is also silly to ask Western athletes to compete with those from Marxist lands who train all year round, unless the former have a means of financing their livelihood while training.

The idea of open competition, in which acknowledged professionals rival amateurs, is now commonplace in tennis and golf although artificially divided events for each class remain. It is suitable, however, that henceforth teams or individuals representing nations in any field, whether skiing, tennis or rowing, for example, be made up of the best athletes available rather than those simply rich enough to remain almost-pure amateurs or others engaged in slightly shady financing arrangements.

Obviously each Soviet or Hungarian sportsman for a professional according to the old-fashioned meaning still endorsed by Olympic or Davis Cup distinctions. Why? Because there isn't a human being between school age and retirement age in the Communist world who isn't a paid servant of the state.

Years ago I corresponded on this matter with the late Robert F. Kennedy, when he was still

U.S. Attorney General. Kennedy, who was much interested in sports, wrote me (Aug. 27, 1964): "I certainly agree that the differences between amateurism in athletics as practiced in our country and in the Communist nations have important implications for American participation in international athletics. As you probably know, these differences have been apparent for some time to alert observers of international athletics. They may be in part a reflection of the overall disparities between life in a totalitarian state and in an open society."

"So far as their effect upon our success in international athletic competitions is concerned, there is no doubt that these differences are a distinct handicap, excluding many fine American athletes from competition and inhibiting the training of many more."

"Up to now there has been little pressure for action to overcome this handicap, perhaps partly because of a natural reluctance by some to recognize that traditional concepts in this area have changed, with the difficult adjustment such a recognition might imply, and partly because of a desire to encourage rather than disturb international athletic activities in the interests of cultural exchange and goodwill."

"The situation is complicated by the fact that the established rules of international sports bodies generally have been so set up as to discourage challenges to the technically amateur status of Communist nation athletes, even though they may be a practical

matter be tantamount to professionalism."

This is an erroneous approach to the matter. The proper approach is recognition that the late 20th century, which has discarded 19th century rules on women's suffrage and gentlemen in "trade," should put an end to vestigial snobbery in sports. The original amateur, when the modern Olympic Games were started and the Davis Cup was offered, was a prosperous individual who often never had to work for a living.

Those days are gone. But, although political, economic, racial and sexual egalitarianism have advanced, this is not yet true of the sporting field. Surely we are past overdue for a reappraisal of the role of athletics in the entire non-Communist world and for an attitude of realpolitik in sports.

## Cataclysm in Richmond

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK—If it survives appeal, a federal district court decision in the Richmond, Va., school case will prove not just historic but cataclysmic, with more and wider practical impact even than the 1954 decision that started school desegregation.

Chiefly, Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr. has ordered the Richmond School District, which is about 70 percent black, merged with those of two surrounding counties, each of whose schools are about 91 percent white. The result will be to form one metropolitan school district which will be about 66 percent white and 33 percent black, with each of its schools being racially balanced at something close to the overall ratio.

More importantly, the legal basis of Merhige's decision appears to make it possible to override the distinction between de jure (state-sponsored) school segregation and de facto—the segregation that results from housing patterns and is not visibly state-sponsored. If higher courts sustain the Richmond decision, that might well open the way to an attack on so-called de facto school segregation in many Northern cities.

### Equal Spending

The Richmond decision might also prove at least one of the instruments with which to correct situations in which less is spent for the education of pupils in one school district than for those

of another. Recent court decisions have held that such situations violate a citizen's rights to the equal protection of the laws.

Merhige pointed out that education is a responsibility of the state, and that the boundaries of subdivisions within a state had been held in the reapportionment decisions to be the creatures of that state. Where those boundaries create or maintain an unconstitutional situation, he ruled, they must give way to the Constitution.

In the Richmond case, the judge said, the city's school boundaries and those of the two suburban counties were artificial and needless restrictions that prevented effective desegregation of the city's schools which remain mostly black, even with cross-busing. Therefore, these boundaries had to yield to the requirements of the Constitution.

There are at least two major advantages, other than the further desegregation of the Richmond schools, to this "metropolitan" approach. For one thing, it would distribute the burdens of desegregation evenly, not just on poor blacks and poor whites; affluent persons would no longer be able to escape to all-white schools by escaping to all-white suburbs. For another, in a racially balanced metropolitan system (which the courts also may soon impose on Detroit and Indianapolis, where suits are pending), a greater degree of stability ought to be possible in the schools

themselves, since "white flight" and the consequent resegregation of the schools would no longer be possible.

Merhige went even further; he did not require the merger simply because Richmond and the two suburban counties once had operated state-sponsored dual school systems. The legal necessity to remove every vestige of a formerly dual system has been the weapon with which sweeping desegregation has been carried out in the South; but that legal necessity cannot apply where there are no formerly dual systems, which is why many Northern cities with extensive de facto segregation have so far not been touched by the courts.

But Merhige concluded that "School authorities may not constitutionally arrange an attendance-zone system which serves to reproduce in school facilities the prevalent pattern of housing segregation, be it publicly or privately enforced. To do so is only to endorse with official approval the product of private racism."

### Violation

Therefore, he reasoned, "When a school board, having demonstrated concern for problems of segregation, and operating in an area where segregated housing patterns prevail and are continuing, builds its facilities and arranges its zones so that school attendance is governed by housing segregation, it is operating in violation of the Constitution. These conclusions apply in a case where no history of other past intentional segregation was relied on in order to establish an affirmative duty to desegregate."

This constitutional reasoning, it affirmed, obviously goes far beyond anything now in effect; it holds the state's responsibility for education to extend to the effect of state action, rather than limiting it to some specified intent. Viewed that way, de facto segregation is no more constitutional than de jure.

Can such a sweeping decision survive the Nixon Supreme Court (even if Justice Powell, once a member of the Richmond School Board, disqualifies himself)? The answer may well determine whether anything useful will be done any time soon about de facto segregation—or whether, in effect, the Constitution will be held to require something below the Mason-Dixon Line that it does not require anywhere else.

### Grateful

I was shocked during the Christmas holidays to read a letter (JHT Dec. 18-19) complaining that the money spent by the city of Paris on Christmas decorations should have been spent on the poor instead.

I wonder if the writer remembers that the Bible tells us that man does not live by bread alone. I for one, and I am sure many thousands of other citizens, rich or poor, were uplifted at the visual reminder of that joyful period, and are grateful to the city for the trouble taken, and in most cases, for the beauty displayed.

MARY K. TOLSTOY, Paris.

## Wanted: A NATO Navy In the Med

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—With arms shipments to the Middle East about to escalate, top Pentagon strategists are now mulling the pressure on U.S. allies for a permanent NATO fleet in the Mediterranean to counter the just Soviet naval power in the Mediterranean itself but, giving Soviet air power in Egypt.

The paradox of this American effort, which started last month at the North Atlantic Council meeting in Brussels, is that the instant resumption of U.S. Phantom planes to Israel, Prime Minister Golda Meir during her December message here is almost certain to be used by Moscow as an excuse to send more aircraft to Egypt.

The intensive U.S. effort to build a permanent NATO fleet in the Mediterranean is a direct result of the Pentagon's fear that Soviet air bases in Egypt and the Tu-16 bombers sent to Egypt last November are designed not for use against Israel but as a long-range threat to the "southern flank" of NATO.

### Cloaked in Secrecy

Although details of the new Phantom deal are cloaked in high secrecy, arrangements for the first shipment of Phantoms to Israel are now in final preparation. To Mr. Meir, the new batch of Phantoms is seen as essential to give Israel a strong bargaining position in the direct talks expected to start next month aimed at a partial Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula and the opening of the Suez Canal.

Thus, the Israeli prime minister gave President Nixon certain secret pledges that Israel would bargain in good faith for an interim settlement of the Suez issue after the "Outline" talks agreed to resume shipments of the Phantoms.

The key to Mr. Nixon's Middle East policy has always been to end the Arab-Israeli struggle as the first step toward ending the alarming growth of Soviet influence in Egypt. In short, one Israel is persuaded to withdraw from occupied Egyptian territory, so Mr. Nixon feels, President Sadat will begin to reduce the vast Soviet military presence in Egypt.

Hence the paradox: Israel has made an open Phantom pipeline the essential first step for serious talks on an Israeli-Egyptian solution, but one effect of that open pipeline almost surely will be an increase of Soviet power inside Egypt.

That explains the intensive new American effort to build a NATO fleet on a permanent basis in the waters off the North African coast. Pentagon officials now feel that Israel is secondary in the Soviet Union's plans for its Egyptian base.

Moreover, with NATO pushing Moscow to make a multi-trillion dollar move from Eastern and Western Europe, the Russians are perceived as eager to enlarge and make permanent their air and naval bases in Egypt. Their purpose is to outflank Southern Europe from the North African coast after the U.S. begins withdrawal from Europe.

To counter this Soviet air and naval force, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and U.S. NATO officials put the case hard at the Brussels meeting for a permanent NATO fleet similar to the NATO Atlantic Fleet.

### Private Lake

The heart of that fleet would, of course, be elements of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. Until the Arab Six-day war of 1967, the Sixth Fleet used the Mediterranean as its private lake. Now, however, the ever-expanding Soviet fleet has become a major political and military force in the Mediterranean, with access to Egyptian bases for fuel and supplies.

American officials argued at Brussels for a total abandonment of the "boundary" that now divides the assignment of naval power by members of NATO to specific waters. Instead of occasional joint fleet maneuvers, the proposed NATO Mediterranean fleet would operate with the same freedom as the Soviet fleet would—except a powerful political pressure, and would serve as a major deterrent to the growing Soviet threat from bases in Egypt.

The prospect of an escalating arms race in the Middle East has now given this U.S. initiative an urgent push forward.



## 200 Miles From Salisbury

1 African Slain, 9 Wounded  
In Rhodesian Police Clash

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—One African was killed and nine wounded when police opened fire on demonstrators at Shabani, about 200 miles from Salisbury, in an outbreak of black-white violence, police reported today.

The statement said that police were "compelled to open fire on riotous and vicious crowds" last night. It also said that crowds set fire to and completely destroyed the administrative offices at the mining village of Shabani, broke into a beer hall, looted the safe and stoned cars. Police claimed the Shabani incident was part of an emerging pattern of violence and unrest being whipped up by African agitators—and linked the militant African National Council, chief rallying point for African opposition to the Rhodesian independence settlement proposals now being given a test of Rhodesian opinion.

Israelis Get  
Fire on Two  
North Fronts

TEL AVIV, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Israel reported military action on both its northern fronts, with Lebanon and Syria, today.

A military spokesman said early today "a number of Lebanese rockets" were fired from Lebanese territory at the Israeli settlements of Kfar Ghadi and Kfar Blum, on the Lebanese cease-fire line 25 miles north of the Sea of Galilee.

The spokesman said the rockets caused no damage and no casualties.

Later, the spokesman said Israeli troops had been fired from Syrian positions at Israeli troops on the Golan Heights. He said there were no Israeli casualties.

Gaza Arab Killed  
In the occupied Gaza Strip, an Israeli patrol killed an Arab guerrilla who had long been on the wanted list, the spokesman said. He said the guerrilla was shot after a hand grenade he had thrown at the patrol failed to explode. There were no Israeli casualties.

Today's rocket attacks followed similar attacks on the settlement town of Kfar Shimon yesterday. They came despite an Israeli punitive raid into Lebanon Monday night to attack bases from which guerrillas had launched attacks on Israeli border settlements.

Poland Sets  
New Elections  
For March 19

WARSAW, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—General elections will be held in Poland on March 19—one year ahead of schedule and only four months after sweeping changes in the Polish Communist party and government, the 17-man Council of State announced last night.

Elections to the 400-member Sejm, or parliament, are normally held every four years. The last elections were in June, 1969.

Observers believed the reason for advancing the date was to bring parliament, which appoints top government officials, closer to line with the reform policies of the new Communist party leader, Edward Gierek.

Mr. Gierek, a burly ex-miner who came to power a year ago in the aftermath of severe riots in northern Poland over food price increases, has promised to raise wages and living standards while overhauling the country's economy.

It was believed to be the first death of its kind since violence flared after Rhodesia declared independence from Britain in 1965.

The statement issued by the Department of Information confirmed rumors of unrest in tribal areas during the past few weeks. The rumors have increased since the arrival here two days ago of the British mission carrying out the test of acceptability of the Rhodesia settlement proposals.

The statement was issued as thousands of replies were mounting in the commission's Salisbury office regarding what looked like a solid "no" from Salisbury urban Africans to the key question whether they accepted the terms.

The trouble at Shabani began, according to the government statement, over the dismissal of 12 African mine workers for refusing to obey orders. Other Africans went on strike in sympathy, and stoned mine officials' cars. Police then used tear gas.

Then last night, with the Africans still defiantly on strike, police were compelled to open fire on riotous and vicious crowds who had set fire to and completely destroyed administrative offices in the village.

Two police details in a police vehicle were stoned and compelled to open fire.

French Chateau  
To Stay Property  
Of Owners' Kin

PARIS, Jan. 13 (AP).—A Paris appeals court today decided that the 18th-century chateau of Chenonceaux, in the Loire Valley, should remain the property of the family that has owned it since 1913.

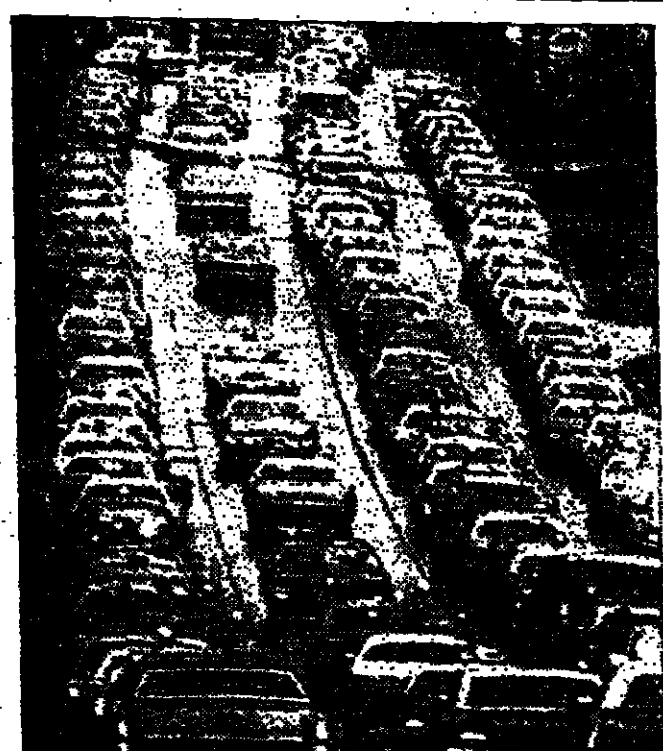
The question of ownership came up as a result of a tangle in the will of Antoine and Hubert Menier, who made their fortune processing chocolate.

The two brothers put their real estate holdings into a corporation in 1956, with Antoine Menier holding a 75 percent interest. One of the clauses provided that if either brother died without heirs, the other brother or his heirs could exercise an option to buy up the other shares.

When Antoine Menier died without heirs in 1967, he willed his 75 percent interest to La Demure Historique, an association devoted to protecting historic monuments. La Demure Historique took the case to court when the widow and two children of Hubert Menier, who died in 1959, sought to buy up the majority interest.

The appeals court ruled in favor of the Menier family. The Menier brothers had invested heavily in restoring and maintaining the chateau, and in recent years, an influx of visitors had made the corporation profitable.

Four hundred thousand paying visitors toured the chateau last year.



FUNERAL CORTÈGE—Hundreds of police cars from several states leaving Wilmington, Del., Tuesday after police attended the funeral of a fellow policeman killed last week along with his partner after they stopped a fleeing gunman for questioning on a Delaware highway.

## Roundup Mainly in Belfast

62 IRA Suspects Arrested;  
Gunmen Slay Ulster Soldier

BELFAST, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—British troops arrested 62 men in Northern Ireland early today in a hunt for suspected members of the Irish Republican Army.

All but seven were picked up in the Roman Catholic areas of Belfast. The others were arrested outside the city.

Army officers said the roundup was conducted as a result of tip-offs, which they said demonstrated general disaffection among ordinary Catholics with the IRA.

The arrested men were handed over to the police for questioning. After the interrogation, authorities will decide which ones will be interned without trial.

The 31st victim of Northern Ireland violence was slain today when gunfire from a speeding car killed Maynard Crawford, a Protestant member of the paramilitary Ulster Defence Regiment, as he was driving a panel truck in the Belfast suburb of Whiteabbey, an area previously free of sectarian violence.

Protest in London  
In London, a protest against the whole policy of internment was launched by the National Council for Civil Liberties.

A pamphlet issued by the council said internment rides roughshod over civil liberties and that "while Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom, the same standards of liberty should apply."

The council held a press conference at which a 32-year-old Northern Ireland Catholic complained that he had been beaten and threatened with a firing squad while under detention for 36 hours.

The man, Desmond Holly, said he was taken from his home at 4 a.m. on Jan. 2 and released at 4 p.m. the following day. He said he had to sit in a small cubicle for about 30 hours and was punched in the ribs by interrogators who threatened to have him shot.

Council secretary Tony Smythe said he was examining the possibility of legal action to obtain compensation for wrongful arrest. He said that putting internment powers into the hands of Northern Ireland politicians was "like putting a machine gun into the hands of Hell's Angels."

A man shot dead last night shortly after two feuding IRA wings joined in a sharp gun battle with British troops, was identified today as Raymond Denham, 43, a part-time police officer, and an electrician. He was shot at work

Drive to Save  
UN \$6 Million  
Is Under WayAusterity Program  
Centers on Salaries

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 13 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has begun an austerity campaign aimed at saving \$6 million for the financially troubled United Nations.

In a memorandum sent to 20 department heads, he indicated that the chief cost-cutting would be in salaries. These account for roughly 75 percent of the UN's budget of \$213,124,410 for 1972.

There is no intention of firing staff members, UN sources said, but rather of not automatically filling vacant posts.

The international staff now totals 8,237, with additional workers taken on temporarily during peak periods of activity such as the 12-week General Assembly session each fall. Outsiders are also brought in as consultants throughout the year.

The new austerity program aims to reduce the number employed in both categories and to cut overtime costs except in such emergencies as weekend or night meetings of the Security Council.

The economy drive also seeks a reduction in documentation, which cost \$29 million in 1970. The assembly has recommended a 15 percent cutback, involving such practices as the use of summaries instead of verbatim reports.

Mr. Waldheim's budget directive also called for reducing purchases of equipment.

UN officials regard the austerity program as an urgently needed reform but do not foresee any early improvement in the organization's basic financial troubles. These have been caused primarily by the refusal of some members, including the Soviet Union, to pay for peacekeeping forces because they objected to the way the operations were established or conducted.

Luns Meets Debré,  
Sees No Change  
In French Policy

PARIS, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns expressed "great satisfaction" with talks he held here today with French Defense Minister Michel Debré.

However, when replying to questions by newsmen later, Mr. Luns insisted that there had been no change in France's policy of keeping out of NATO's military set-up.

President Charles de Gaulle withdrew France from the alliance's integrated military structure, but the French continued to collaborate in the political sphere and in some defense exercises.

Mr. Luns said his luncheon talks with Mr. Debré were "wide-ranging and included political, technical and military issues."

Mr. Luns, who is here on a two-day visit, said after talks with President Georges Pompidou yesterday that there was no foundation for French Communist allegations that France is drawing closer to NATO.

"France is not a member of NATO's integrated military command structure but remains a faithful ally in the alliance," he said.

Last Pocket of Fire  
Out on Former Queen

HONG KONG, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—The last pocket of fire aboard the former liner Queen Elizabeth was put out today, five days after the blaze ripped through the 33-year-old vessel.

A government spokesman said all firemen and fire boats had withdrawn from the charred bulk resting half-submerged on its side in Hong Kong harbor.

There was still no information on the cause of the blaze, which rapidly engulfed the ship and injured 14 persons.



Odette Mélier at Chevalier funeral.

An Unpublicized Close Friend  
Is Chevalier's Chief Legatee

PARIS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The chief beneficiary of Maurice Chevalier's estate, estimated to be worth 100 million francs, is a 40-year-old widow and former actress whose close friendship with the entertainer had escaped publicity.

Friends of Chevalier, who died Jan. 1 at age 83, said today that Mrs. Odette Mélier was willed about 40 percent of the residual estate. Up to 60 percent of the gross will go for taxes.

"One must understand that there was an age difference of 40 years between Odette and Maurice," the sources said, stressing: "There was no question of romance. It was simply a very strong friendship."

Friends said that Chevalier first met the blonde woman 20 years ago—before her marriage, when she was appearing in a revue at the Empire Theater. Later they went separate ways, she wed and had a daughter, and then her husband died, the sources reported.

Around the time Chevalier gave his last performance, on Oct. 29, 1968, they renewed their friendship, the sources said. They called Mrs. Mélier an antidote for the emptiness Chevalier felt after his retirement.

She reportedly lived in an apartment near his sumptuous mansion in Marnes-la-Coquette, outside Paris, and was his closest companion during the months preceding his death.

Chevalier had been married once, to singer Yvonne Valois in 1922. They were divorced in 1934, without having had children.

Chevalier became closely attached to Mrs. Mélier's handicapped daughter, now 16, sources said. The newspaper France-Soir reported today that she has two children.

It is believed that Mrs. Mélier will move into the Chevalier mansion.

Other Holdings  
Besides the villa, the Chevalier estate was said by another newspaper, Le Parisien Libéré, to include high-rent buildings in fashionable Paris neighborhoods, shares in a U.S. electronics firm and a collection of Impressionist paintings.

Among others named in the will were Chevalier's long-time secretary and friend, Félix Paquet; his business manager, Louis Vals; a friend, Nita Farn, and an 81-year-old Casino de Paris usher known as Mamo, an actor's widow who once worked as Chevalier's housekeeper. Homes for retired music-hall people on the Riviera and institutions helping pensioners in his native Paris quarter also received bequests.

12 Are Killed  
In Dominican  
Gun Warfare

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Jan. 13 (AP).—Hundreds of policemen and soldiers used small arms, bazookas and mortars in a day-long battle yesterday with a gang of leftist guerrillas wanted in a bank robbery.

Eight policemen and four gunmen were killed, and the shoot-out at a cave outside Santo Domingo touched off riots in the city.

A lawyer accused of leading the band, Filmo Matos Moquete, escaped.

The gang was wanted in the \$60,000 robbery of a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada on this Caribbean island last November.

The battle began at a house before members of the gang took refuge in the 1,600-foot-deep cave.

Students supporting the gang took to the streets, throwing rocks and smashing store windows. Schools were closed and tough security measures were taken to avert further incidents.

Officials would not give details of the four tanks were brought up to join the assault on the cave at midday, but reports indicated that they had not been used.

China to Attend  
Ecology Parley

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 13 (AP).—Maurice Strong, secretary-general of the UN Conference on the Environment, said today the People's Republic of China had informed him it plans to take part in the Stockholm meeting of the conference in June.

Mr. Strong, who arrived here this week from his office in Geneva, said that on the basis of discussions he held with Chinese UN Ambassador Huang Hua he feels "it is true the People's Republic of China will be participating."

The question of Chinese participation has been a major issue in planning for the two-week conference. The Soviet Union is boycotting planning sessions here and threatening to stay away from the conference itself in protest against a participation formula which excludes East Germany.

Helped Design Building in N.Y.C.

LIANG, UN Architect, Dies

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (AP).—Liang San-cheng, 71, an American-educated Chinese architect who served as a consultant on the design of the United Nations building in New York, died in Peking last Sunday, the New China News Agency reported today.

A broadcast by the agency said Mr. Liang had been ill, but did not specify the illness. Mr. Liang was a member of the standing committee of the National People's Congress.

Born in Tokyo, Mr. Liang was a professor in the Architectural Engineering Department of Tsing-Tsing University, at the time of his death. He was graduated from Tsing-Tsing in 1924, then went to the United States where he studied at Cornell University, the University of Pennsylvania and the Harvard Graduate School of Fine Arts.

He returned to China in 1929 but went back to the United States in 1947. He served as a visiting professor at Yale University and received an honorary doctorate from Princeton University.

Mr. Liang was an architectural consultant on the proposed UN building just after World War II, and was invited to help redesign Peking when the Communists captured it in 1949.

## Knoll au Musée

Pavillon de Marsan  
Musée des Arts Décoratifs  
107 rue de Rivoli, Paris  
January 12, March 12, 1972  
12 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Sunday 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Tuesday closed

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PARIS MOVIES

Main Attraction of 'Klute' — Jane Fonda's Performance

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—"Klute" (at the Normandie and the Boule Mich' in English) comes to Paris with the endorsement of New York and London critics who have voted its star, Jane Fonda, the best actress of the year. Her vehicle, written and directed by Alan J. Pakula, remembered for his film "Paper Moon" with Fonda, is what is termed "a psychological thriller," i.e., a detective story with a college education.

The scenario intertwines a detective tale with a psychiatric X-ray of a Manhattan prostitute. This heroine, seeming on the surface a manwise cynic and a successful virtuoso of the oldest profession, has ambitions to become an actress or a photographic model. She fails to establish herself as either, but she is one of the most popular call girls in town.

When one of her many out-of-town customers disappears from his home and some obscene notes addressed to her are found in his desk, his shocked wife and associates instigate an inquiry. The authorities discover no trace of him, but one of his close friends, the Klute (Donald Sutherland) of the title, acting as a private detective, takes up the investigation.

Coming to New York, he interviews the implicated prostitute, but so thriving is her trade, that

she cannot remember the missing man and does not even recognize his photograph, though she recalls the vile letters. Klute proceeds with his mission, falling in love with the amoral lady in the process. He—with her aid—solves the mystery, after some melodramatic chases that are charged with the necessary suspense. But it is the portrait of the heroine that is the film's most arresting feature.

As the playing of the courtship of golden heart must be the world's second oldest profession, one might expect yet another blurry photograph of the stereotypical interpretation. From Miss Fonda, however, one receives something quite different: a vigorous, consistent and sweeping performance. With remarkable histrionic cunning, she reveals the schizophrenia behind the girl's erratic behavior and the vulnerability beneath her brittle, master-of-fact attitude, her sly conveyance of insincere flattery, her calculating cheating. It is a characterization, fresh and vivid and one of some psychological depth. It is meticulous in delivery, movement and facial play, but is simultaneously wonderfully alive, an almost perfect blending of craft and art.

Alan J. Pakula provides a traveling view of New York's underworld of vice and drug dens as Klute conducts his investigation. It contains the required shock value, but it is a sideshow, the acting of Miss Fonda being the main attraction.

It is predicted that "Klute" will repeat its American success in Paris and so there will be extra midnight showings at the Normandie.

André Delvaux's "Rendez-vous à Bray" (at the Biarritz and



Jane Fonda and Donald Sutherland in a scene from "Klute."

the Studio Média) is an example of the literary cinema. Adapted from a novel by Julien Gracq, recounting the journey of a youth from adolescence to manhood, its resulting impression is that of the novel photographed rather than dramatized. The voice-over betrays the failure to transform the original into cinematic form.

The scene is France in 1917 and the director has reproduced that turbulent era with a wealth of detail and a striking gift for period atmosphere, but the contradictions of his scenario seem to be playing hide and seek. A still-life quality hovers about it and one often seems to be at a picture gallery rather than in a movie house. The composition of the images is marked by a strong time sense and many are beautiful—the musical score and the dark country house on a winter

night, seen from afar as the enigmatic housekeeper passes from room to room with her lighted lamp. One observes the evocation of moods, but the moods themselves, though artfully conjured up, fail to bring the story closer. One admires them for their taste, but they have not the heat of dramatic life.

Mathieu Carrière renders a performance of sensitivity that captures the young man's yearning, but Anna Karina is miscast. She registers the strange glances, the dropping of her eyes, the sudden flashes of compassion studiously under directorial guidance, but she has not the necessary air of mystery that such an actress as Aurora Cornu, so memorable in "Le Cien de Claire," might have given the role. One expects the high aim of the film, but dramatically it is disappointing. There

is an amusing bit by Bulle Ogier as a Parisian miss having an uncomfortable time of it at a formal reception.

Two of Maurice Chevalier's best films are alternating at the Normandie this week. The first is "One Hour With You," based on Lothar Schmidt's well-known comedy, "Nur Ein Traum." It was a favorite play of Lubitz, who first filmed it as a silent, "The Marriage Circle," and then revised it as a musical vehicle for Chevalier, Jeanette MacDonald and Genevieve Tobin, that delightful comedienne from the Broadway stage.

The second is "Love Me Tonight," a witty and tuneful adaptation of the Leopold Marchant farce with a score by Rodgers and Hart. Both are certainly worth a second look.

FASHION

Strictly for Men (and Women)

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Charvet, "hester and glover to his majesty the king, 1801" (that was Edward VII), has just opened a new branch on Avenue Montaigne.

The new shop is in mustard and black and in very good taste but considerably less than the establishment one on the Place Vendôme, Charvet-Place Vendôme, wedged in between banks and jewelry is an institution. For 150 years it has shirtd the high and mighty from King Alfonso XII of Spain to Gen. Charles de Gaulle. The late President Kennedy had his shirts custom-made at Charvet's. But, because Mrs. Kennedy had been under heavy fire for buying Paris clothes, the President ordered his shirts under the name of a French friend, Gen. de Gaulle, who started going to Charvet's when he became a captain in the army, always wore white shirts with navy blue initials. President Georges Pompidou comes occasionally. Henry Kissinger North was there this morning.

But to the credit of Dinu Colban, also known as Mr. Charvet, he would like to reach a wider audience. That is why he has an amazing range of less expensive ready-to-wear shirts in hundreds of different colors and designs, available in both the old and new shops.

Alterations  
To buy a shirt at Charvet's is an experience. Every new customer is confronted with a cutter. Tape measure in hand, he will tell you immediately whether you can wear a standard size. If not, the shop will make the necessary alterations, maybe a wider collar or a shorter sleeve, free of charge.

"We can function that way because we do everything ourselves," Mr. Colban explained. "We have 25 people working in



A man's shirt by Charvet tailored to a feminine look.

the basement plus a factory in the French provinces. And all the buttons are sewn by hand, even in ready-made shirts.

A custom-made shirt is something else again. It involves a far more meticulous fit, with an individual paper pattern cut to the customer's measurements. Each customer's measurements are filed along with notes on alterations through the years (such as, yes, an expanding waistline). "Some of our clients try to tell us that they haven't changed," Mr. Colban said with a smile, "but we know better." The files, of which Charvet has a room full, are also useful because they help keep track of a customer's needs and tastes. "Suppose Mr. Rockefeller is coming to Paris soon. We can send him advance samples and know exactly what we are doing."

A graduate of a Mulhouse textile school and a designer at heart, Mr. Colban is very fashion conscious. He feels that shirts should change every six months. "But very subtly," he said. Charvet introduced the colored shirt in France and has a range of 80 different colors. The new thing, this season, is a multi-colored, irregular stripe.

Coordination  
A well-shirtd man, Mr. Colban said, should coordinate his shirt with his tie and his profession. A banker should look like a banker and a pop singer like a pop singer. "Look at Mr. Finny" (the French economist), he said. "He'll never change. He'll always stick to narrow ties. It's a part of his image."

"The reason so many men are dully shirtd," he claims, "is because they're scared of their bosses. The minute they are in a more responsible position, they become more secure and more adventurous."

"A good shirt need not be expensive," Mr. Colban said. "As a matter of fact, I resent the idea that people should come to me because they are rich. I just like to feel they have good taste." The price tags confirm Mr. Colban's saying. Off the rack, a Charvet shirt starts at 110 francs and a custom-made one is only 30 percent higher, "monogram included."

Mr. Colban smiles when people remark that he is also selling shirts for women. They even bustle from left to right. "But we've always done shirts for women," he said. "We used to make them for Mademoiselle Chanel before she made her own."

"Some women have always worn shirts. But now and then it so happens that fashion goes our way."

Such as now. With pants suits becoming more masculine, the shirt and tie became this winter the cover of Elle magazine twice this season.

Women are welcome at Charvet's, where they can also indulge in men's kimonos and old-fashioned nightgowns.

But this is basically a man's world. "And whatever you say, please," Mr. Colban said with a strained smile, "don't say we sell blouses."

On the Arts Agenda

Cavalli's "L'Ormindo," the Italian 17th-century opera revived with success by the Glyndebourne Festival in a new version by Raymond Leppard, will be given at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie in Brussels from Jan. 19 to 30. Myer Friedman will conduct. Günther Rennert's staging will be supervised by Charles Samuels, and the sets and costumes are by Eric Kondrak. Eric Tappay will sing the title role, and the cast also includes Rosanna Cretfield, Maryse Patris, Peter-Christophe Runge, Hugues Cuemod and Nicolas Christou.

perform Bach's six Brandenburg Concertos in two concerts Jan. 17 and 18 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris, as well as Jan. 15 and 16 in Marseille.

Prokofiev's First Violin Concerto will be the music of a new ballet by Kenneth MacMillan that will have its first performance at Covent Garden by the London Royal Ballet on Jan. 19 with Antonette Sibley and Anthony Dowell dancing (Marie Park and David Wall in later performances and with sets and costumes by Peter Unsworth).

The Württemberg State Opera is currently giving a series of performances in memory of Wieland Wagner, using the large number of operatic stagings that the composer's grandson did for the Stuttgart company over a period of several seasons. The series ends with performances of "Tristan and Isolde" on Jan. 14 and "Salome" on Jan. 15, and has included "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "The Flying Dutchman," "Fidelio," and Berg's "Lulu."

Eugene Ormandy, Isaac Stern and Leonard Rose and the French National Orchestra join forces Jan. 24 and 27 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in two concerts devoted to Brahms, including the concertos for violin and cello.

The 5th Dimension, the American pop music group, is making several public and television appearances on the Continent and in Britain this month, including concerts in Hamburg on Jan. 24, Frankfurt on Jan. 26, Birmingham on Jan. 29 and Liverpool on Jan. 30.

The English Chamber Orchestra, with Karl Richter as conductor and harpsichordist, will

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**U.K. Predicts  
Big Surplus in  
'71 Payments****December Trade Total  
\$36 Million in Black**

LONDON, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—The British government today confidently predicted that last year's balance-of-payments surplus would exceed \$300 million. In 1970 it was \$279 million.

The forecast was made known within minutes of publication of trade figures for December, which showed a surplus of \$36 million.

Added to surpluses made during nine of the last 13 months, it meant that visible trade—the buying and selling of goods overseas—built up to a record-year surplus of \$296 million in 1971.

It was only the fourth year since 1945 that Britain has earned a trade profit.

The profit made on services overseas, such as shipping, insurance and tourism, added another \$474 million during the first nine months of the year and is estimated to have continued to show a gain of about \$50 million a month until the year's end.

The sum total of these surpluses will result in a surplus on current account (the balance of payments in excess of \$300 million for the year, said a Department of Trade and Industry statement.

December's surplus was achieved in spite of a higher import bill. Exports from exports reached \$781 million—\$77 million more than in November—but imports at \$765 million were up \$41 million from the previous month.

**Bank Rate Cut  
In France to 6%**

PARIS, Jan. 13 (AP).—The French bank rate—still the highest among the industrialized nations—was reduced today to 6 percent from 6.5 percent in a further move to encourage business investments and economic growth.

The Bank of France said the reduction is in line with the drop in interest rates elsewhere in Europe, the United States and Japan.

The bank also reduced the rate on loans against collateral (the Lombard rate) to 7.5 from 8 percent.

The move is essentially psychological, since changes in the bank rate have only a limited impact on interest rates, which have been governed by the bank's open-market operations for the past year.

The bank rate, however, is taken into account for mortgage loans as well as for medium-term credits granted for the purchase of equipment, bankers noted.



Peter G. Ansdell

**PEOPLE IN  
BUSINESS**

Peter G. Ansdell, formerly general sales manager, has been appointed managing director of Tenneco's U.K. subsidiary Globe Petroleum Sales. He succeeds Jay L. Lammiman, who returns to the U.S. parent company.

Gerhard Prinz, executive board member of Volkswagenwerk AG, succeeds Rudolf Leiding as chairman of VW's Audi NSU Auto Union AG, while Ludwig Kraus has been named vice-chairman to replace Viktor Frankenberg, who retires June 30.

First National City Bank has named C. Vaughn Wilson, based in Lebanon, a vice-president.

William L. McGrath has been elected vice-president of Carrier Overseas Corp. based in London.

Technip has named Jacques Celerier to succeed Jacques Andriant, who retired, as board chairman. Louis Fradet replaces Mr. Celerier as general manager.

Ted Niggl has been appointed managing director of Harle-Intertype Corp. French subsidiary, Marmon.

Kurt W. Duell has been named vice-president and general manager of Security Pacific National Bank's new branch in Frankfurt.

**One Dollar—**

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Jan. 13, '72	Previous
Belgian franc	2.352	2.352
Swiss franc	46.44-48	46.50-50
Deutsche mark	3.32	3.32
Free Fr. Fr.	5.185-18	5.185-18
Outbid	3.218	3.218
Series trading	3.208	3.218
Yen	317.75	317.55

**Dollar Drops  
To New Low  
Against Mark****Central Banks Seen  
Trying to Buy DM**

FRANKFURT, Jan. 13 (AP).—The dollar slumped below its new official deutsche mark parity for the first time today as central banks sought vainly to unload large dollar holdings on the currency market here.

The dollar closed at 3.22 DM, under the official parity of 3.225 set by the Group of Ten last month. The dollar hit an all-time low quotation of 3.218 during afternoon trading, described by dealers as hectic.

Source ascribed the declining dollar price to attempts by some central banks to reduce their dollar holdings and take in marks instead. They said dump sales of up to \$500 million were offered for sale but most buyers remained out of the market.

The Bundesbank did not intervene on the market. Sources said it is reliably understood that the bank will buy in support of the dollar only if it falls to its lower mandatory intervention price of 3.15 DM.

The bank is understood to be reluctant to intervene in the market, fearing its buying of dollars would trigger a massive inflow of the currency.

The dollar has been slipping in value all week here. Contributing to the decline, according to market sources, have been warnings that another currency crisis may come without a settlement of international trade problems.

EEC Proposes Narrower Bands  
BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—The EEC commission proposed today that EEC countries narrow the fluctuation margins among their currencies, so that the maximum fluctuation between one EEC currency and another would be 4 percent instead of the present 9 percent.

At present, with 2.25 percent fluctuation margins allowed on either side of central rates with the dollar, any pair of EEC currencies could be as much as 4.5 percent away from the central rate with the dollar—making for a possible 9 percent spread between the two EEC currencies.

The commission proposes to reduce this spread to 2.25 percent by having central banks buy and sell each other's currencies to ensure that all of them are in a range of 2 percentage points around their respective dollar central rates at any time.

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**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****ARD Plans Merger With Textron**

Directors of American Research & Development (ARD) Corp. have agreed in principle to distribute the firm's holdings in Digital Equipment Corp. to stockholders and then merge with Textron Inc. The Textron board has approved the merger. Each ARD shareholder would get 3/4 of a share of Digital Equipment stock and 3/10 of a share of Textron stock, about 45 percent of the outstanding shares, valued at more than \$350 million. The value of the Textron stock to be issued in the proposed merger is subject to approval by shareholders of both ARD and Textron and the receipt of a favorable tax ruling the companies said. ARD is a venture capital investment company with investments in 46 companies. Textron has operations in four basic product areas—consumer, aerospace, industrial and metal products.

**Mobil Oil Sets Big U.S. Debt Offering**

Mobil Oil about Feb. 1 will offer debentures and notes totaling \$300 million, the largest U.S. public debt financing by an industrial concern since 1961. The planned offering will include \$200 million of 30-year debentures plus \$100 million of 7 1/2-year notes. The financing again underscores a rising dependence by the U.S. oil industry on borrowed capital. Most petroleum concerns prior to the late 1960s generated the bulk of their required funds from internal sources, but they since have been forced to seek increasing outside financial help in

meeting soaring costs of refineries, pipelines and ocean tankers. In 1966-70, for example, the oil industry boosted the amount of money raised in the capital markets 160 percent, while its cash earnings rose little more than 33 percent.

**St. Regis Makes Paper From Garbage**

St. Regis Paper Co. says it succeeded, for the first time, in making printing paper with fiber reclaimed from unsorted garbage. The offset printing paper thus produced has acceptable physical, optical and printing qualities, St. Regis said. Its studies prove that using this reclaimed fiber is "technically feasible in papermaking and can be made economically sound under the right conditions," the company said.

**Dresdner Bank to Raise Capital**

Dresdner Bank of Frankfurt plans to raise its stock capital 63.7 million deutsche marks to 483.5 million DM by offering stockholders the right to buy one new share for each eight shares held at 125 DM each. The shares will be on sale from Jan. 24 to Feb. 8.

**Toyo Kogyo Unveils Sports Car**

Toyo Kogyo of Japan has unveiled a new sports car with a rotary engine, and said it plans to initially produce 1,500 units a month, most of which would be for export. Kihel Matsuda, president, also reported he had no intention of taking the initiative for resuming talks for a capital link with Ford Motor Co., suspended last August. Mr. Matsuda said the financial position of his company was improving as a result of brisk sales of rotary-engined cars.

**Aim Is to Block Move to Curb Giants****Multinationals Find New Friend in Nixon**

By James P. Gannon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—Multinational corporations, under fire from labor unions, nationalistic foreign governments, academic critics and others, have found new friends in the White House.

Alarmed by the growing criticism of the global business firms, which include most of the biggest U.S.-based corporations, the administration is rallying to help them. The White House aims to blunt a labor-based congressional move that would hit the multinationals with heavier taxation and stiffer regulation, and to foster their growth.

Under the direction of Mr. Nixon's top international economic adviser, Peter G. Peterson, an interagency task force is concluding the government's first top-level study of the multinationals and their economic impact.

The conclusions are certain to please the companies and displease critics. The multinationals will be portrayed as entrepreneurial dynamo contributing to U.S. employment, trade and balance-of-payments, rather than economy-eating gluttons moving jobs and technology abroad.

Also under study are such moves as eliminating or loosening of controls on corporate investments abroad, easing of anti-trust enforcement that hampers multinationals' growth, and alternatives to present tax treatment of U.S. companies' foreign profits.

Mr. Peterson will not predict whether or when President Nixon will act on the recommendations. But he leaves little doubt that, at minimum, administration lobbyists will fight hard against any move to hamper the multinationals through legislation such as the pending Hartke-Burke bill. The bill would put quotas on most imports, substantially boost U.S. taxes on earnings from foreign plants, tighten controls on investment abroad, repeal certain tariff provisions advantageous to multinationals and otherwise tighten regulations of their activities.

The galloping growth of the U.S. multinationals is evident in statistics recently released by Mr. Peterson—himself a former chief, executive of multinational Bell & Howell. Sales of the foreign manufacturing affiliates of U.S.-based multinationals more than tripled from \$44 billion in 1960 to \$77 billion in 1970.

Worked on Two Fronts  
On the foreign front, the specter of expropriation haunts the multinationals, especially in Latin America. At home, they are worried that proposed curbs on their maneuverings may gather steam in Congress, especially if unemployment, which the unions blame partly on their "exporting" of jobs, remains high this election year.

The AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions are gearing up for a major lobbying push behind the Hartke-Burke bill, but both labor and business strategists doubt Congress will approve the bill as such in 1972. But they expect unions will press to attach parts of it to other measures likely to pass.

The conclusion of the task force, on recommendations likely to emerge is a change in the present controls on direct investment abroad. One task force source looks for at least a loosening, if not a total "wipe-out," of these controls.

Other recommendations may emerge in the areas of anti-trust and tax policies; one possibility is to ease the application of anti-trust laws to U.S. companies' overseas units.

The 7 percent yield-level still

**Wall St. Takes Beating,  
But Dow Stays Over 900**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Prices beat a broad retreat today as volume fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Profit-taking," applied the explanatory chant among the majority of analysts.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had begun to slide yesterday, tumbled 5.64 to 905.18. For the first time since Nov. 23—when the Dow set its 1971 closing low at 797.97—the Big Board produced more than 1,000 declining issues. There were 495 advances and 1,009 declines.

Turnover dipped to 15.41 million shares from the previous 20.97 million. During the market's recent uphill rush, the volume of trading generally has contracted as prices ease. This has been hailed as a bullish indication by some analysts.

For the near term, observers will watch the market's behavior if the Dow slips closer to 900—a level with psychological and technical significance.

The big gainers on the active list were Horizon, up 3 1/8 to 50 1/8, and American Research & Development, up 3 3/4 to 58 3/4. Textron, which is proposing to take over ARD, fell 1 1/4 to 31 1/8.

The agreement calls for ARD to distribute to stockholders its holdings in Digital Equipment—down 5 to 72 1/4. The decline in its shares today presumably is related to the expectation that the public "float" in the stock promises to be increased substantially.

Tool Research & Engineering, rose 1 to 50. The stock, which ran up 6 yesterday, has been cited as a beneficiary of space shuttle development.

Commenting on the present market, Newton D. Zinder of E. F. Hutton stated: "After seven weeks of advancing prices, the bulls are in the enviable position of being able to afford a pullback here. It would neutralize the overbought condition and in this respect would actually strengthen the market technically."

Cincinnati Milacron slipped 1 1/8 to 42 1/8 after forecasting a severe decline in 1971 earnings. The American Stock Exchange index fell 0.05 to 28.39.

Active Laboratories was the most active issue, jumping 1 1/4 to 14 3/4. General Cinema closed unchanged at 33. Among other active issues, Delta fell 1 1/2 to 26 1/2, Allegheny Airlines rose 1/2 to 15 1/4 and Ozark Airlines rose 2/8 to 9 5/8.

On the bond market, government issues were firm and corporate were off about 1/8 in fairly quiet trading.

The 7 percent yield-level still

Pay Board Allows Increase  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The Pay Board agreed today to allow an 8.3 percent pay increase for more than 100,000 aerospace industry workers. The board a week ago rejected settlements which would have provided a 12 percent wage increase next year for the employees of five major aerospace firms.

appears to be a fairly formidable barrier to investors. Most new corporate issues which have come to market at that level were reported still moving very slowly.

**U.S. Business  
Plans Rise of  
9% in Outlays**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Business plans to increase investment in plant and equipment by 9.1 percent this year over 1971, the Commerce Department and Securities & Exchange Commission reported today.

While it would not mean a hyper-boom year for this key element in the economy, the increase would be far greater than the 3 percent rise of 1971 over 1970, which was more than accounted for by higher prices.

Today's report, based on surveys conducted in late November and December, did not give a quarterly breakdown of planned investment outlays, but the announcement said the survey "points to rising capital spending throughout the year."

It estimated 1972 plant and equipment spending at \$88.1 billion, compared with \$81.47 billion in 1971.

Harold C. Passer, assistant secretary of comments for economic affairs, said the report "indicates that this sector will provide a vigorous thrust to the economy this year." He emphasized that the rise would represent "a substantial real gain because... prices are expected to rise less rapidly than in recent years."

He also found "especially encouraging" the projection of a 4 percent increase in investment by manufacturing companies following a 5 percent decline in 1971.

The most dramatic turnaround by industry was in air transportation, where a 38 percent drop in 1971 investment will be followed by a planned 34 percent increase in 1972.

Public utilities plan another large increase in investment outlays up 15.6 percent from 1971 and the same percentage increase as the rise in 1971 over 1970.

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We, as principals, completed a secondary distribution of the above block of shares through the facilities of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Stock Exchange and their Member firms.

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January 1972

**Won't Repay 'Performance Fees'****IOS Resets Assets' Value**

GENEVA, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—IOS Ltd.'s previous decision to raise sevenfold the accounting value of certain mineral holdings has been reversed under another accounting basis, but an IOS executive indicates that \$9.7 million collected as a result of "performance fees" will not be returned.

In late December 1969, the Fund of Funds and IOS Growth Fund raised the value of their mineral holdings, mostly Arctic oil leases, to \$119 million from \$17 million. In connection with the increase in the value of the two funds, IOS collected a performance fee of \$9.7 million from the two funds.

Subsequently, the mineral assets were deemed "illiquid" and transferred, in August 1970, to Global Natural Resources Properties Ltd., whose shares, unlike those of the mutual funds, could not be redeemed at the declared asset value. In addition, Fund of Funds also transferred its holdings in a real estate company, Investment Properties International (IFI) to Global.

The first Global annual report for the year ended Dec. 30,

1970, released this week, showed that the mineral assets had been restated "at the acquisition cost of the predecessor." The value of IFI was restated sharply downward. In all, about \$225 million of declared assets that were transferred to Global had been restated to a value of \$97 million.

James W. Roche, Global president, wrote in the report that "accounting methods generally practiced by companies in the petroleum industry have been adopted."

He said that when the assets belonged to the mutual funds, "acquisition costs, including exploration and development expenses, were generally capitalized and certain properties were carried at estimated current values to endeavor to evaluate the assets in a manner consistent with mutual fund objectives."

No Return Planned  
An IOS executive commented that the mutual fund directors used an accounting method they considered appropriate while Global directors had decided to use a different one.

The executive said he was "unaware of any plans to refund the performance fees."

Arthur Andersen & Co., auditors for both the funds at the time mineral assets were increased in value, never approved the valuation.

Global's report, which soon will be followed by the 1971 annual report, listed a loss for the period of initial operations: between Aug. 7 and Dec. 31, 1970, of nearly \$11 million.

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Dr. F. Cruz, Chairman

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banking

Standard Bank C.I. Ltd.—jointly owned by Standard Bank Ltd. and Arbuthnot Latham & Co. Ltd. and a member of Standard and Chartered Banking Group—has joined forces with Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, to form a new banking entity called Standard & Chase Bank C.I. Ltd.

This important new association brings together a leading American multi-national bank, the largest British overseas banking group and the expertise of an old established merchant banking house. It is a "triple alliance" which pushes out still further our already broad horizons and enables us to provide our customers with the finest banking services in the Channel Islands.

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Our Managing Director, David C. Lewis, will be pleased to talk business with you at Standard House, Broad Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Telephone: 25561-4 (STD 0534). Cables: Activity Jersey (Telex 41209)



NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:			U.S. Commodity Prices		
Commodity and unit. Trade Year ago					
COTTON					
Cotton Acacia, lb. ....	7.25	3.0%	Potatoes: March 3.12, April 3.24, May 3.36	Jul	3.15
Coffee A Santos lb. ....	1.44	85%	Silver: Jan. 14.50, Feb. 14.50, March 14.50, May 14.50, June 14.50, Sept. 14.50, Dec. 14.50, March 14.50, May 14.50, June 14.50, Sept. 14.50, Dec. 14.50	Jul	3.15
WHEAT					
Wheat 14-50 30% 30% 10%					
NEEDLES					
Steel 14-50 30% 30% 10%					
Iron 2. 14-50 30% 30% 10%					
Lead 14-50 30% 30% 10%					
Copper 14-50 30% 30% 10%					
Aluminum 14-50 30% 30% 10%					
Zinc 14-50 30% 30% 10%					
Steel 14-50 30% 30% 10%					
COMMODITY					
Open High Low Close					
Dec 14.50	1.44	85%			
Jan 14.50	1.44	85%			
Feb 14.50	1.44	85%			
Mar 14.50	1.44	85%			
Apr 14.50	1.44	85%			
May 14.50	1.44	85%			
Jun 14.50	1.44	85%			
Jul 14.50	1.44	85%			
Aug 14.50	1.44	85%			
Sep 14.50	1.44	85%			
Oct 14.50	1.44	85%			
Nov 14.50	1.44	85%			
Dec 14.50	1.44	85%			
Jan 14.50	1.44	85%			
Feb 14.50	1.44	85%			
Mar 14.50	1.44	85%			
Apr 14.50	1.44	85%			
May 14.50	1.44	85%			
Jun 14.50	1.44	85%			
Jul 14.50	1.44	85%			
Aug 14.50	1.44	85%			
Sep 14.50	1.44	85%			
Oct 14.50	1.44	85%			
Nov 14.50	1.44	85%			
Dec 14.50	1.44	85%			
Jan 14.50	1.44	85%			
Feb 14.50	1.44	85%			
Mar 14.50	1.44	85%			
Apr 14.50	1.44	85%			
May 14.50	1.44	85%			
Jun 14.50	1.44	85%			
Jul 14.50	1.44	85%			
Aug 14.50	1.44	85%			
Sep 14.50	1.44	85%			
Oct 14.50	1.44	85%			
Nov 14.50	1.44	85%			
Dec 14.50	1.44	85%			
Jan 14.50	1.44	85%			
Feb 14.50	1.44	85%			
Mar 14.50	1.44	85%			
Apr 14.50	1.44	85%			
May 14.50	1.44	85%			
Jun 14.50	1.44	85%			
Jul 14.50	1.44	85%			

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INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last Ch'ge
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# Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 12, 1972

High Low Last Ch'ge			
7070 Laert J		470 Stl Brng	
7650 LK Ont Com	3.43 3.13 3.40	3900 Steel Com	
450 L. Sargent		2090 Telenity C	
3013 Leno A	2 6/8 5/8 5/8	2000 Telenity C	
2645 Loid L		2615 Thoms N	
1474 M&M B	25 25 25 25 1/2	1440 Tor Dm	
1950 M&M C	19 19 19 1/2	1160 Trd Corp	
75 Metro Stcs	18 17 1/2 18 1/4	2290 Trans Can	
5710 Moore	41 40 40 1/4	1195 Trans M	
1000 N. B. R. A	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	2000 Trans M	
5981 Norand	25 24 25 3/4	7725 Un Gas &	
20596 Nor Ont A	15 14 14 1/2	400 Verantia	
2073 Nor Ont. N	19 18 18 1/2	2000 Verantia	
26735 Oshawa C	124 124 124	2860 Walwood	
9580 P&M L	17 17 17 1/2	2000 W. Can S	
236 Petrofina	22 22 22 1/2	949 Wagh C	
2300 Restons	17 16 17 1/2	1515 White Pw	
5200 S&W	20 19 20 1/2		
5300 Shell Can A	28 27 28 1/2		
10135 Simpson Ltd	24 24 24 1/2		
9580 S. M. L.	10 10 10 1/2		
1180 Stmrn STI	10 10 10 1/2		

## Montreal Stocks

4160 Algoma	13 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1000 Auror	
295 Abeston	28 1/2 28 1/2 28 1/2	6173 Belp	
6526 Bank Mont	30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2	2000 Brn	
1300 Bank Indier	10 10 10 1/2	8200 Brn M	
4690 Brincro	6 5 5 5 1/2	4250 Cambr	
900 C&E Ind	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2	7100 Cambr	
300 Cement	24 24 24 1/2	1600 Cassel	
797 Can Int Pow	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	7100 Cassel	
978 Can Beth	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2	16100 C Ramb	
300 Can Bridge	17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2	3100 Copper	
335 Can Glas	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	2225 Crpt	
575 Dom Text	22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2	1700 Dickers	
300 Dom Cement	22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2	1200 Dac M	
1190 Gas Metro	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2	16004 Flent C	
125 Inasco	25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2	16450 Glen C	
3450 Lho C	17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2	8000 G. C	
8483 Melton A	21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2	345 Granduc	
900 MH Trust	18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2	1200 Granduc	
4545 Royal Bank	18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2	1100 Hallm	
7650 Power Co	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2	9500 Int Hallm	
2713 Price Co	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2	7422 Int Hallm	
4545 Royal Bank	30 30 30 1/2		

## Market Summary

10754 Stribling A	2.20	2.20	1/2	-	77	LAC
10755 Super Elec	2.20	2.20	1/2	-	125	Metair
10756 Tost	1.20	1.20	1/2	-	124	Metair
3000 Zellers	1.20	1.20	1/2	-	144	Orphan
Total sales	1299.33	shares.			228	Pearson

## Mutual Funds

**NEW YORK (AP)** The following quote sheets, compiled by the National Association of Securities Dealers, show the prices at which buyers and sellers could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) through a broker.

	Bid	Ask
Dodge Cos	15.88	15.88
Drexeln	14.71	14.71
Dreyfus	12.77	12.79
Fidelity	10.11	10.11
Lynne	14.91	15.00
Putnam	10.11	10.11
East-Howard:		
Growth	10.73	10.73
Emerald	14.76	15.15

Closing prices on Jan. 13, 1974

	Bid	Ask
Ivy	8.69	8.70
J Hancock	10.00	10.00
Keystone	9.00	9.00
Metair	11.25	11.25
Orphan	11.25	11.25
Pearson	11.25	11.25
Super Elec	20.20	20.20
Tost	20.20	20.20
Zellers	20.20	20.20

Ratio, 15 stocks: 14 percent.  
Average price, 15 stocks: \$38.57.  
New '72 highs 38; lows 4.

[illegible]

Stock sales year ago	4,183
American Stock Index:	
High	Low
Close	N

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part	Bork	1.37 12.32	Four	7.92 10.44	Nat	Secur
394	Brown	4.31 4.91	Grass	9.69 10.62	Balen	Bal
436	Butlick	Calvin:	DNIC	7.99 7.77	David	David
496	Butlick	15.19 16.64	Ullis	6.12 6.71	Grwth	Grwth
536	Camon	20.62 22.58	Incum	2.23 2.44	Pt Sht	Pt Sht
596	David	3.73 4.73	US Gov	16.26 17.24	Incum	Incum
636	Narv	10.89 11.02	PolP	Dem	17.07 17.11	Stock
686	N.Y.	Vnr	Fund	Inc Grp:		
736	Barth	FD	Corpor	10.73 11.26	Nel	Grth
786	Barth	12.67 12.67	Inc	16.26 17.24	Nel	Sec
836	C.E. Flap	2.79 2.90	Inc	14.98 14.20	Nel	Col
886	C.E. Flap	1.25 1.31			Nel	Col

### New Highs and Lows

[illegible]

### Eurodollar Borrowing

[illegible]

39	29%	Tex GAST	1.52	30	34%	34%	34%	34%+
38%	30	Tex G pfl	.50	4	34	34%	34	34%+
24%	11%	Tex G Sui	.58	1277	16%	17%	16%	17%+
22%	25	Texas	16	12	20%	21%	21%	21%+

[illegible]

75	56%	Trans Co	.90	1	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
40 3/4	34	Trans	1.28	46	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2 +
44 1/4	19%	Trans W Air		286	42 3/4	43 1/4	42 3/4	43 1/4 +

75	55%	TransCo	50	1	72%	72%	72%	77%
40%	34	Trans	120	46	44%	44%	44%	46%
45%	13%	Trans W Air						49%
28%	14%	TransAir	pr	20	32%	32%	27%	27%
16%	4%	TransFin	400	20	17%	17%	11%	11%
28%	14%	Transmex	55	338	19	19%	18%	19%
14%	11%	Transmex	450	1	130%	130%	130%	130%
25%	14%	Transcan	40	5	23%	23%	23%	23%

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you like to run away? Here t

# THES of N

it need the soft touch of loving  
are spray of clean, clean air fil-

It need the soft touch of living  
they spray of clean, clear air flowing  
for a place where every day is  
dipped mountains stretch 12,000  
streets and waterfalls and waves  
self-destruction to accept with  
dark cheerless cloak of winter  
as people?

"It's you like to run away here to a  
-blissed country, inhabited by  
the good of the world, the best of  
the Costa Rican people—  
-live in Peace. All of them, each  
PEACE!

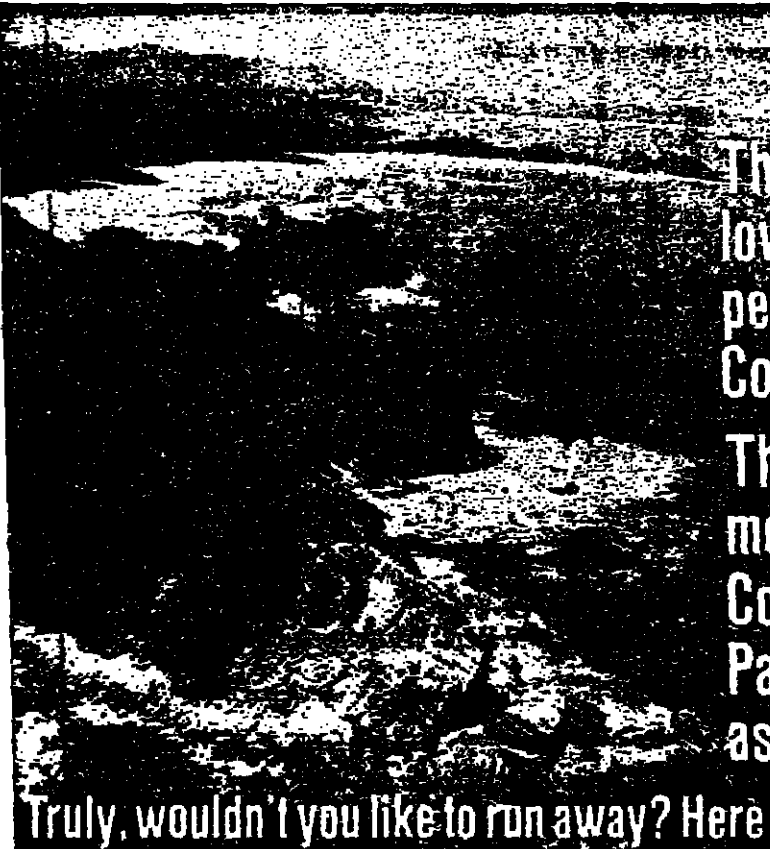
order of them handsome, gentle,  
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Not alone more school-children or  
more schools than military  
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uring Latin American tour in 1968,  
really got to simpatico. Costa Ricans  
the NEW YORK TIMES in 1969  
headed "Costa Ricans' Example"  
this tiny country and says in part:  
half-million voters have brought  
peaceful presidential election

where Costa Ricans live. There is  
whom Costa Ricans warmly welcome,  
are cherished. Nearly 15,000 of us  
in Costa Rica. English is widely  
the fulfillment of the world dream  
the mind picture of that perfect

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the mountains  
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the mean annual  
by humidity so in  
the mountains  
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thrives on an in-  
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this spectacularly beautiful coun-

this spectacularly beautiful country in the States, is much less familiar to the Caribbean. Almost everywhere, the grouping of tropical Eden's and fabled greenness, the sparkling of Costa Rica's climate has all the and is more exhilaratingly varied. The east coast of this slender strip of ocean. Go west less than 150 miles there does this greatest of oceans than Costa Rica's. incongruously,



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Truly, wouldn't you like to run away? Here t

# BEACHES of N

Truly, wouldn't you like to run away here to this garden of cars? Doesn't your bruised spirit need the soft touch of loving people, your tense body the pure spray of clean, clear air filtered by sunshine? Don't you long for a place where every day is gentle summer, where tree-trapped mountains stretch 12,500 miles skyward, where winds, streams and waterfalls are wave-lapped beaches beg to heal you?

In all truth, isn't it a sort of self-destruction to accept without demur (as maybe you do) the dank cheerless clutch of winter cold—the wintry faces of cheerless people?

So we ask you again: wouldn't you like to run away here to a place where your own life is sunny, inhabited by a people who deserve every bit of the beauty they've been given?

For the astonishing fact is that the Costa Rican people—perhaps like none other on earth—live in peace. All of them, each and the other, live and work in PEACE.

Consider them, the 1½ million of their: handsome, gentle, smiling, trusting, unpretentious (one of our times!) kindly European-sprung people who are constantly embracing, shaking hands, even with strangers, a people to whom law and order is symbolized by a smiling policeman armed with nothing more menacing than a whistle, directing traffic with a murmured "por favor." The phrase "law and order" doesn't have an ominous meaning here. It's the signifier to say that there really is no danger in Costa Rica (without an exception). There is no danger of a military take-over. The only military uniforms worn are by police and there are more schools in Costa Rica than there are uniforms. Not alone more school-children or more school-teachers but actually more schools than military uniforms! Amazing! No wonder that Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, having undergone a rather stormy Latin American tour in 1968, exclaimed happily when he finally got to splendid old Costa Rica: "This is the only country I ever liked!" Under the

some travel writer  
Central America";  
as glorious in that  
And it is further  
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America has  
for it, has photo

editorial on February 30, 1970 headed "Costa Rica's Example" praises the solid democracy of this tiny country and says in part: "Doing what comes naturally, a half-million voters have brought off (Costa Rica's fifth successive) peaceful presidential election in twenty years."

Yet, it isn't only each other whom Costa Ricans like. There is no xenophobia here at all: foreigners are warmly welcomed and North Americans, especially, are cherished. Nearly 15,000 of us from the U.S. live and prosper in Costa Rica. English is widely spoken, and the word has been gradually slipping out that in this "jewel of a country" lies the fulfillment of the wistful dream of many harassed Americans: the mind picture of that perfect retreat where climate and men are in gentle harmony with each other.

It's rather astonishing that this spectacularly beautiful country, really not that distant from the States, is much less familiar to Americans than the islands of the Caribbean. Almost everyone knows, and many have valued, the grouping of tropical Eden called the West Indies—their faded greenness, the sparkling waters in which they are set. Yet Costa Rica's climate has all the balm of its island neighbors and is more exhilaratingly varied. The sea there stretches along the east coast of this slender strip of Central America to the Caribbean. Go west less than 150 miles and there is the Pacific. Shores there, this greatest of coastlines, wash more beautiful shores than Costa Rica's, inconspicuously,

We're not new to this profession. We've been developing the West Indies and we do appreciate those magical islands! But this is the simple truth: no island in the Caribbean can match what we have in this ad. And when one realizes that some people are willing to pay \$100 per square foot for vacation homes—prices—that one dollar a square foot, \$10,000 for a quarter-acre is now becoming the rule, then BEACHES OF NOSARA being almost too good to be true. For the price of our homesites at \$40c, a square foot, \$4500 for a quarter-acre, 4% down and 6 months later you own your largest Ansonia that includes roads, electricity, water, one year free membership and the unlimited use of the national paradise that we've inherited and are serving for you.

We're running out of space and there's so much more to come. Some of you may visit us after reading this message. Cannot. For those we have prepared a thick portfolio. It contains a large color brochure, maps, house plans, and a 95 page definition of Prof. Donald Lundberg's authoritative book "The RICA Islands."

Our portfolio also tells you how to go about reserving sites in BEACHES OF NOSARA and spells out our money guarantees: an unconditional 60 day deposit refund law and a full year after signing contract to visit the property for yourself whether it delights you. If not, every you'd have paid in is refunded without a word.

We're quite certain that we have something very special for you. The record of steady economic progress and the fact that Costa Rica has come here is instantly aware that this is leading toward affluence. Clearly, a country of progress and with so extraordinary a people, puts at the overworked world opportunity. Oh, opportunity. And for none better than for North Americans. The restrictions against private investment for businesses, small and large, is long. For you who retire, there are special privileges if you are able all you have to prove is a guaranteed income for you and your wife and you are exempt from Jose has everything—for the soul as well as the body, a symphony, splendid movie houses, theater and restaurants and mirrored, is a graceful replica of the U.S. Many doctors and surgeons are from U.S. and the hospitals are excellent. You can buy any medicine these shops and the cost of living is joyfully low. Eggs, vegetables, fruits are far below U.S. prices. Spanish architectural 3 bedroom house can be constructed for less than \$10,000, and a live-in manager will service it at a combined monthly wage of \$1,000.

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Dept. P-11A 1199 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

positive obsession in Costa Rica. There are schools with 350,000 children attending, and art academies, business schools, etc. The

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Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

positive obsession in Costa Rica. There are schools with 350,000 children attending, and art academies, business schools, etc. The

We're quite certain that we have something very special for you. **BEACHES OF NOSARA** and we already know that the response to our advertising is going to be quite lively. We sincerely urge you to—If you wish to be in time for the choice lots—to fill out and mail the coupon right away. Our portfolio is free and yours will be under no obligation at all. Indeed, no one will ever phone or call on you. It's only the mailman you'll see.

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The world's biggest bridge... North had more than enough points to go to game. West led the heart ace and, after studying the dummy, shifted to the ace and another diamond. East won with the king and made the normal play of returning a spade. However, the bidding and defense had made it clear to Ogust that the spade king was on his left, so he put up the ace of spades and ran five more rounds of trumps to reach this position:

NORTH		
♠ Q	♥ —	♦ A Q 10
WEST		
♠ K	♥ —	♦ K J 7
SOUTH		
♠ 4 2	♥ 5	♦ 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South 1 N.T. Pass Pass 3 West Pass 4 Pass Pass West led the heart ace.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I SPOKE THEY GOT ANOTHER ONE DOWN SOUTH. YOU CAN'T GET AWAY FROM BATHS."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOOPH  
LIDAY  
BELTOT  
DRIFOL  
WERE

BOOKS

THE BRASS RING

By Bill Mauldin. Norton. 276 pp. Illustrated. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Stephen Hess

EVER since 1747, when a Philadelphia printer named Benjamin Franklin drew a crude design captioned "Non Volis," editorial cartoonists have played a spirited and useful role in the public life of the United States. Their proper function has been, in the words of Walt Kelly, that of the watchdog, "to growl warnings, to bark, to surmise that every strange footfall is that of a cat, to worry about birds, and to suspect unknown insects." One of the best of these watchdogs has been Bill Mauldin, now of the Chicago Sun-Times, whose cartoons appear in the International Herald Tribune. On any given day over the past two decades some other cartoonist may have been more forceful or outraged. But with the possible exception of Herblock, none has been as consistently forceful and outraged. Herblock has a more fine-tuned, killer instinct; Mauldin is a superior draftsman. Daily, almost instantly, an editorial cartoonist is called upon to produce an idea, a drawing, and a moral that illustrates some political, economic, sociological, psychological, or cultural point of the moment. It is a prodigious task. C.D. Behrler, a very good cartoonist who once drew for the New York Daily News, has written that "a political cartoonist should have in him a little of the clown, the poet, the historian, the artist, and the dreamer."

Yet how is such a heady combination created? The question is even more intriguing when it is realized that almost all great cartoonists have been virtually unschooled, either in art or another academic discipline. (Mauldin's formal training consisted of a single year at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts and his knowledge of the history of his chosen profession came from passing acquaintance in the Army.)

Thus a book on "The Making of a Cartoonist" by a leading practitioner should have been of considerable instruction.

"The Brass Ring," subtitled "A Sort of a Memoir," covers a 10-year period: growing up in the rural poverty of New Mexico, art student in the big city, Stateside Army training, the Italian campaign during World War II, and finally the author's return to civilian life. At 28 with a purple heart and a Pulitzer prize, Mauldin has the odd knack of writing about poverty and war with unflinching good humor, even charm. While he doesn't spell it out, his story reflects something essentially optimistic about a nation whose lower- and lower-middle classes, urban and rural, produce Bill Mauldins, James Beckwines, Pat Moynihans, and yes, even Presidents and Vice Presidents. Mauldin appears to be blessed with total recall; he remembers the punch lines of jokes (even bad jokes) he must have heard over 30 years ago. His writing is peppered with reminiscences (and home photographs) of picaresque characters, like Uncle Billy and Brother Sid, who will never make it in "The Dictionary of American Biography."

Best Sellers

The New York Times	
This Week	Last Week
FICTION	
1. Wheels, Bailey	1. 15
2. The Day After Tomorrow	2. 7
3. The Day of the Jackal	3. 19
4. The Executioner's Song	4. 20
5. The Day After Tomorrow	5. 20
6. The Day After Tomorrow	6. 20
7. The Day After Tomorrow	7. 20
8. The Day After Tomorrow	8. 20
9. The Day After Tomorrow	9. 20
10. The Day After Tomorrow	10. 20
GENERAL	
1. The Day After Tomorrow	1. 11
2. The Day After Tomorrow	2. 11
3. The Day After Tomorrow	3. 11
4. The Day After Tomorrow	4. 11
5. The Day After Tomorrow	5. 11
6. The Day After Tomorrow	6. 11
7. The Day After Tomorrow	7. 11
8. The Day After Tomorrow	8. 11
9. The Day After Tomorrow	9. 11
10. The Day After Tomorrow	10. 11

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS  
1 Loose garment  
5 Small fry  
9 Black varnish  
14 Vingt  
15 African lily  
16 Light blue  
17 Clumsy or Alepon  
18 See 52 Down  
20 Annoy  
21 Minnesota Representative  
22 Uses the rink  
23 Recipe measure  
25 Nothing to Cicero  
27 Inter  
28 Highest points  
32 Wares  
34 Entree  
36 Clock numeral  
37 And the following: Abbr.  
38 Memorabilia  
39 Hercules and Achilles  
41 F.F.V. name  
42 Eskimo craft  
44 "Tinker to Chance"

45 Medusa's slayer  
47 Clean-up man's forte  
48 Start  
49 Tea  
50 Bring into harmony  
56 Sauce base  
58 de-lance  
59 N.J. city  
61 Advantage  
62 Health genus  
63 Fowl  
64 Loki's son  
65 Drive away  
66 Garden plots  
67 City of France

12 Realty unit  
13 Room ending  
19 Remains  
21 Of a lustrium  
24 Arctic night  
26 One of the Waltons  
28 Sunrise and sunset  
29 Yesterday: Fr.  
31 Every and slight changes  
32 Give a leg up  
33 To (precisely)  
34 Poker action  
35 spore  
40 Maelic  
43 Classical nine  
46 Origin  
47 Watchman's circuit  
49 Figure of speech  
51 Black Sp.  
52 With 18 Across, first Super Bowl champion  
53 N. S. or Sp.  
54 Hared  
55 Misstep  
57 Was in hook  
60 Check  
61 King-size pipe Abbr.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24  
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36  
37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48  
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60  
61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72







The second of January is a busy first day the world over, from Kirovsk to Kirovsk, the Soviet humor magazine, it is a subject of great interest. In Russia, it seems, New Year's day is as well as New Year's day are celebrated with particular gusto—resulting, of course, in particularly aggravated absenteeism during the following morning. The absenteeism, in turn, results in a number of weird letters of apology and explanation from the workers to their supervisors, a sample of which was quoted in the "Kirovsk" Kirovsk.

**Arts and Crafts in Ancient Times and Today**—was originally scheduled for last year, but, because of harassment by the JDL, Soviet authorities refused to risk sending it to the United States, and also forced a postponement of an American exhibit on research and development that will open on Jan. 24 in Tbilisi.

tough with India. He wants those shoes shined, and fast. Shape up or ship out.

Every boardroom commando will realize that Prof. Kissinger may just possibly be overstating the case, both to get the slug-guards up off their couches and, simultaneously, to hammer home the point that, after the President, he is No. 1 around this place.

This is the way you have to talk occasionally to move an organization as inertial as the national-security bureaucracy, which has a specific gravity higher than the Great Pyramid's. If Prof. Kissinger can be faulted for throwing his weight around, there is no denying that he has the weight to throw because every word being said here is being transcribed for posterity.

\*\*\*

Shortly afterward, it will be typed, duplicated and put in the mail to sundry offices in the federal warren. Knowing that it may well come to rest on the President's desk, Prof. Kissinger is unlikely to pretend to more authority here than the President will sit still for.

All this is painful and embarrassing to the government when put in the newspapers. The question then is why the government makes and stores such precise records of what is said in the conference room.

Mania for keeping records was one of the stranger vices of the Hitler government. Perhaps it is a passion endemic to the modern bureaucratic state. Verbatim records feed vanity while providing written proof, so comforting to the bureaucratic soul, of exactly where everybody stood on every issue ever kicked around the table.

And so we have the government presumably filling warehouses with long-winded accounts of boardroom chatter, complete down to the boss's colorful phrases and his second banana's feeblest joke. The decisions a man makes in a conference room may be important; to posterity, but that is no excuse for recording everything he says while making one.

In a conference room a man should be able to talk slyly without fear of reading his worst lines in the history books.

Soviet officials have said that the recent improvement in Soviet-American relations, highlighted by President Nixon's plan to visit Moscow in May, led to the decision to send the handsomely mounted exhibition, whose entrance is draped with a Soviet flag and a slogan of Lenin's, "Art belongs to the people."

**Yekaterina  
Furtseva  
(gesturing)  
at opening  
ceremonies of  
Soviet show  
in Washington,  
D.C.**

## The Objects

The exhibition arrived in crates marked "Nye Kantovai" (roughly, "Do Not Tilt"). These crates disgorged some splendid and colorful objects: an ornate saddle used by Ivan the Terrible, a gilded silver chalice with

emeralds and rubies from the Kremlin Museum, Scythian gold jewelry, old icons, rugs from Kazakhstan, Latvian tapestries, metalwork from Georgia and Estonia, ceramics from Dagestan, lace from Volodga and painted clay toys from the Kirov region.

"Our aim is to show the American people the crafts and folk arts of all the Soviet Republics," Anatoly Dyshov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, says before the show opens. "Folk arts and crafts create new life and help to educate our people as a peaceful Communist society. They symbolize the friendship between all nations of our country."

In return for the current Soviet contribution, the United States is sending a show billed as "Research and Development, U.S.A."

Reflecting the American "consumer economy," the United States show will present such items as a Princess telephone, a Fiberglas canoe, a Lincoln Continental and a sewing machine.

a computer system, a home hair dryer, a snowmobile, and an electric toothbrush. In addition

**UFL**

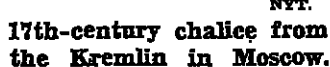
to the Apollo-10 con-  
ule and other spe-  
lent by the Smithso-  
tion

Asked why the U.S. was not sending a show of arts and crafts to this country, Frank B. Rowland, director of the U.S. Information Agency,

agreement between countries did not make the shows be "match all had to do with Earlier United States tions, he said, had such themes as American medicine, architecture, and Union has shown similar themes here.

The Soviet show up at New York's Museum of Art last night. It consists roughly of old art objects and pieces and one-half of rare goods. While contemporary crafts, native and well-known, also include items of tourist appeal.

Harvey Hament,  
the Hament Cor  
color photography



17th-century chalice from  
the Kremlin in Moscow.

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